

FDIS

DAILY REPORT

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PAPER REPORTS MONTONEROS-FINANCED MEETING

PY311326 Paris AFP in Spanish 2208 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 29 Jan (AFP) -- The meeting of South American political forces, which is being held in this city, has been financed by Argentina's ultraleftist Montonero Movement, the newspaper MERIDIANO charged here today.

The newspaper regrets that the governing National Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI) has sponsored the meeting, and recalls that the Montonero's irresponsible attitude provoked bloodshed in their own country.

The newspaper also notes that such meetings do not contribute to the strengthening of the democratic process and that, to the contrary, they worry the armed forces and other power sectors.

The meeting is being attended by the Montoneros, the MNRI, the Bolivian Socialist Party One, the Bolivian Communist Party, the Brazilian Workers Democratic Party, the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left], the Chilean Socialist Party, the Chilean Communist Party, the Ecuadorean Radical Alfarista Front and Uruguay's Democratic Convergence.

CARTAGENA UNCTAD PREPARATORY MEETING 21 FEB

PA282035 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Special report by correspondent Elvira Sanchez]

[Excerpt] The preparatory meeting for the UN Conference for Trade and Development, UNCTAD, will meet in Cartagena on 21 February, Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo confirmed today as he was leaving the cabinet meeting in Narino Government Palace. This is his statement:

[Begin recording] As of 21 February, and at ministerial level, an important group of foreign and economy ministers of the continent will meet to discuss economic issues. Many ministers have confirmed that they will attend. Among the foreign ministers who have expressed their wish to attend the Cartagena meeting are all the foreign ministers of the Andean Pact subregion and the foreign ministers of Brazil, Argentina, and Jamaica.

Other distinguished spokesmen of Latin American countries will probably confirm their attendance in the coming days. President Betancur will open the ministerial meeting on 25 February in Cartagena. The meetings have the important role of defining the position of Latin America at the Third World or so-called Group of 77 conference, which will be held around late March and early April in Buenos Aires. All this is part of the process to be taken to the sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade, which is scheduled for the month of June. I think that the starting point for unification of views at the Latin American level is the Cartagena meeting. [end recording]

RIGHTS GROUPS PRESENT PETITION, DEMONSTRATE

PY011503 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2255 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (TELAM) -- A delegation of representatives from eight organizations submitted a petition addressed to General Bignone this afternoon at Government House. They demand the dismantling of the repressive apparatus and they denounce some serious incidents that are still unexplained.

The petition, which was received at the President's Private Secretariat, was submitted by Alfredo Bravo, head of the Human Rights Permanent Assembly. Bravo was accompanied by representatives of seven other human rights organizations which signed the petition.

According to police estimate, at 1745 about 1,000 persons had gathered at the Plaza de Mayo in front of Government House. A police cordon, which was formed at the Plaza de Mayo on Balcarce Street (where the traffic was not interrupted at any time), did not allow the demonstrators to get near Government House.

Upon his departure from Government House, Alfredo Bravo stated that within the next few days we will carry out a mobilization through the country. This will consist of a petition that will be submitted to the consideration of all those (?citizens) who want to sign it.

Bravo explained this to those at the Plaza de Mayo. Previously Bravo had said, concerning the remarks of [former Buenos Aires Provincial Police Chief] Gen Ramon Camps, that we are awaiting the full text of the statement to answer it properly. After this, the demonstration broke up and no incidents were reported.

ASIMRA REPORTS INTIMIDATION CAMPAIGN, BOMBING

PY012217 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0015 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (NA) -- The Association of Supervisors of the Argentine Metallurgical Industry (ASIMRA) reported today the carrying out of intimidating actions against the association. These actions included an attack against ASIMRA's headquarters and the kidnapping of one of its leaders.

An explosive, presumably plastic, went off at 0045 [0345 GMT] today at the door of ASIMRA's headquarters at Barrio Norte in this capital. The explosion damaged the door and the marble-lined walls, but no casualties were reported.

The kidnapped leader is Ricardo Lamanna, director of ASIMRA's branch in Avellaneda. Lamanna was held illegally for almost 5 hours during the night of 16 January.

Lamanna was kidnaped by three individuals in a Ford Falcon. Lamanna stated during a press conference that the three individuals repeatedly threatened him and his family with death.

During a press conference called by ASIMRA, Guillermo Diaz, spokesman for the interventors' committee [comision normalizadora], stated that the persons responsible for the attack and the kidnapping, as well as for a number of telephone threats prior to them, "might be individuals who have been discharged from the union. These individuals are defending shady interests and they are attempting to recover their lost privileges."

Diaz Olivieri also expressed his belief that these persons "have some kind of a connection enabling them to carry out effective intimidating actions because you cannot buy plastic explosives at a hardware store."

DAILY SCORES GOVERNOR ON WELSH TV CREW INCIDENT

PY282317 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Jan 83 p 10

[Editorial: "A Nasty Blow"]

[Text] Rear Admiral Niceto Echauri Ayerra, who currently holds the post of governor of the province of Chubut, deserves very special recognition for his recent contribution in the dispute between Argentina and Britain over the Malvinas Islands. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher owes the admiral her utmost appreciation -- though she is not likely to offer it to him -- for doing the greatest damage through a single act to the Argentine cause in the dispute since the defeat of Argentine troops at Puerto Argentino at mid-year last year. In actions similar to those one might more expect from some village tyrant in one of the darker more uncivilized corners of the world, the admiral has managed to bully a Welsh news team out of his territory and out of the country, literally in fear for their safety. The camera crew had gone to Chubut, where one of the largest Welsh communities outside of Wales resides in peace and relative prosperity, to interview local residents for a half-hour film presentation for Welsh television. The film was never made, since the crew was picketed at their hotel by "demonstrators" -- whom local residents in the town of Trelew where the hotel was located apparently later identified to the Welsh journalists as having been troops and non-commissioned officers in the Navy dressed in civilian clothes. Four men are reported to have visited the hotel where the crew was staying, allegedly threatening the owner with damage to his property if the Welshmen were not evicted. Although the camera crew was not officially told to leave, the message was clear enough when in addition to the demonstrations, the governor himself went on local radio to say that the newsmen were not welcome in his territory or the rest of the country for that matter and to suggest that they were probably spying for the British in the area and seeking to "make contact with British collaborators."

If it is true that the Welsh team was not welcome to film in Argentina, it never should have been granted the necessary visas by the Argentine Government. If, in fact, the governor, who, after all, is a de facto military appointed governor and does not have to observe the niceties of democracy, did not want the team in his area he should simply have had it escorted politely out of Chubut (unwise as that move would have been). And if the admiral had any real evidence (and was not merely drumming up a lot of irresponsible hearsay) that the Welsh newsmen were, in fact, spies trying to film military installations or get into contact with "British collaborators" in the area he should have had them arrested and bound over for trial by a federal court. (As an aside, one might ask who these "British collaborators" are and, if they are known to be spying for Britain, what they are doing free in an area which is supposedly under the tight control of a military appointed governor? Or is it simply that there is no solid evidence that they exist...Is their existence merely a sort of "intuition" on the part of the admiral?)

The fact is, that while some sectors of the community might well see the presence of Britons anywhere in Argentina as an irritant, simply because people in these sectors cannot overcome the bitterness which the recent war has created in them, the country's national and provincial leaders should be cool-headed and image-minded enough to see a public relations advantage when one presents itself.

Nothing could have been better for Argentina's cause in trying to convince the world that the islands should belong to this country and that their residents would be in good hands under an Argentine administration, than a film by a British crew about a community which lives in peace in the Argentine south, maintaining its Welsh forefathers' traditions while giving its allegiance to a nation with a traditionally different cultural background. And nothing could have been worse for the Argentine cause than to do just about everything short of tarring and feathering the camera crew and running it out of town on a rail. The image the team will take back to Britain and divulge to an eager-to-believe world is that which Mrs Thatcher has tried so hard to sell of Argentina, not as a civilized nation on the verge of a new era of democracy but as a tin-pot dictatorship where freedom of the press is stifled and the rights of the people are ruled by tyrannical de facto governors.

UNCTAD OFFICIALS ARRIVE FOR CONSULTATIONS

PY012131 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1230 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Jan (TELAM) -- Marcial Plehn Mejia, the liaison officer of the Group of 77 of the UNCTAD Secretariat General, and Antony Lydon, chief of the UNCTAD conference services, arrived in the country this morning.

Upon being questioned by reporters at Ezeiza airport, Mejia stated that they came to consult with various country representatives, with the objective of preparing a program of international economic cooperation for the sixth meeting of UNCTAD to be held in Belgrade in June 1983.

We feel, he added, that this is an opportunity presented to the international community so that the countries of the north and of the south will be able to help each other to pull themselves out of the economic crisis which is affecting the members of UNCTAD.

VISITS OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES ANNOUNCED

Panamanian Vice President

PY271923 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2255 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Jan (TELAM) -- Panamanian Vice President Jorge Illueca will visit our country from 16 to 20 February. When he was the Panamanian foreign minister Illueca defended the Argentine position at the United Nations on the occasion of the debate on the recovery of our territory by our armed forces. San Martin Palace, in coordination with the Panamanian Embassy accredited to the national government, is preparing the agenda of activities to be carried out here during his visit. The vice president, who has been officially invited by Argentina, will be accompanied by Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado and other high-ranking Panamanian officials.

Uruguayan Foreign Minister

PY280230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Jan (TELAM) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Juan Carlos Maeso Rodriguez will visit our country from 9 to 11 February, the Argentine Foreign Ministry reported tonight. The San Martin Palace announcement does not give details of the activities the Uruguayan foreign minister will carry out during his official visit.

SILES SAYS 'MILITARY COUP COULD TAKE PLACE'

PA011503 Havana in Quechua to Bolivia, Educador and Peru 2200 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo in a statement to the national radio of Spain said that a military coup could take place in Bolivia, although the Armed Forces High Command supports his government.

He further said that some persons who were ousted from power do not want to give up the privileges they had, particularly the license to steal with impunity that made them millionaires.

Not long ago the military was fighting over power, but there was a lesson in the last elections, in which the people won, and this has been a lesson to the Armed Forces, Siles Zuazo indicated. He added that his government has smashed the drug traffic and will continue this action until the processing of cocaine is abolished.

Siles Zuazo added that Bolivia's economy is going through a serious crisis, and 2 or 3 years of savings and sacrifices by the people will be necessary to overcome this situation.

To conclude, Siles Zuazo said that the relations between Spain and Bolivia are good, and he hopes to improve them still more.

L'HUMANITE INTERVIEWS VELARDE DORADO 20 JAN

PM271159 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Jan 83 p 8

[Interview with Bolivian Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado by Regis Huleux in Managua; date not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] No less than six ministers have just resigned from the Bolivian Government. What does this crisis mean?

[Answer] It has nothing to do with matters of general policy or the government's line. The Leftwing Revolutionary Nationalist Movement (MNRI) headed by Dr Siles Zuazo, of which I am secretary general, is a mainly peasant party lacking middle-ranking cadres.

The Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR) is Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora's party. It is an interesting organization -- revolutionary, well organized and with very good cadres. It has a Marxist ideology and that of national revolution. It is not to the right or to the left of my party. We occupy the same political space.

The third party in the Democratic and Popular Union [UDP] is the Communist Party. It is numerically not very large but has excellent cadres and wonderful leaders. The labor and development minister is a Communist, as is the mining and metallurgy minister. That is a very important Ministry. Bolivia is a mining country. Bolivia's national mining industry is substantial. It controls the mines, foundries and the mining bank. It is the base of our country's economy.

We have experienced many pressures for us to dismiss these Communist ministers, but to no avail. We will keep them. We will pursue our pluralist democratic, people's and revolutionary blueprint, which will free our domestic and international structures by extricating them from the imperialist shadow and by adopting a nonaligned stance.

This is our political framework, and it is not experiencing a crisis. However, disagreements have arisen over the working mechanisms of the UDP. For instance, there is a standing committee chaired in rotation. It is there, I repeat, that the problems of administrative functioning originated. It has created a number of internal pressures, including the resignation of six MIR ministers. We have often had much more serious problems in our policy of alliance. Unfortunately this time the news of the MIR ministers' resignation was published. Imperialism hastened to exploit it. In fact it is an internal crisis of the UDP which is far from insoluble.

[Question] What is the nature of the government's relations with the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB]?

[Answer] In Bolivia for the past 31 years we have had a single trade union federation. This is an asset that we must preserve at all costs. When the news of the six ministers' resignation broke, the COB leaders requested a meeting with President Siles Zuazo. They told him of their anxiety, because if our experience is destabilized the workers will suffer the most. It is also thanks to them that the process that we call the transition from dictatorship to democracy was able to emerge.

Having said that, we do not want to jeopardize the COB by having it join the government, because we do not want to split it.

[Question] What is your policy with regard to the Army?

[Answer] We want the military to be apolitical. Dr Siles Zuazo has issued instructions that none of our parties must become involved in the Army. We do not want a military sector of the MIR, another of the Communist Party and another of the MNRI. At present all the soldiers persecuted by Garcia Meza, the "institutionalists," are in positions of command. The putschist soldiers have been expelled from the Army.

[Question] How do you believe that Bolivia can resolve the economic crisis assailing it?

[Answer] We are resolving it. We receive credits from friendly countries, particularly the Andean countries. We hope to receive some from the EEC, as well as investments. On the basis of austerity, morality and a good utilization of our resources, we will resolve our problems. Not overnight, of course: It will take us at least 2 years.

PAZ ZAMORA REAFFIRMS ANTIDRUG STAND, EFFORTS

PY311607 Paris AFP in Spanish 1617 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] La Paz, 30 Jan (AFP) -- Jaime Paz Zamora, Bolivian vice president and chairman of the Congress, today said that he will strive to push antidrug bills through Congress.

Paz Zamora made this promise while meeting with Clyde Taylor, U.S. President Ronald Reagan's special envoy. Paz Zamora also promised to continue his efforts aimed at replacing with other crops those coca plantations whose output is used to manufacture cocaine.

Paz Zamora concluded by saying that thanks to the demands of his party, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR, the Interior Ministry has improved the effectiveness of its struggle against drug trafficking and the paramilitary groups which had supported Gen Luis Garcia Meza's dictatorship.

PRESIDENT DRAWS LINE ON EXCESS EXPENDITURES

PY012313 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- Administrators who are responsible for excess expenditures during the current year will be punished, President Joao Figueiredo warned yesterday during the People and President Program on O GLOBO television. The president said that the presidency every year sends to all ministries instructions to avoid waste, cut down perquisites and hold down expenditures.

Figueiredo said: "The instructions are more strict this year. The government must set an example, and so I drastically cut the budget both of ministries and state enterprises." The president believes that this is a time for austerity and that the effort to reduce waste must be shared by everyone, because the government's effort alone is not enough.

Figueiredo stated: "I count on the businessmen, the workers, the housewives, everybody."

The president also said that he made the decision to amend the salary law, opting for an alternative less unfavorable for the workers, "mainly in regard to unemployment." Figueiredo further said that the world crisis late last year caused a credit contraction on the part of banks which were making loans to Brazil. It became more difficult to obtain loans, and now we have to save in every way we can. I already ordered all government agencies to cut expenditures.

LABOR MINISTER DISCUSSES UNEMPLOYMENT 'CRISIS'

PY011452 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpt] What measures will the government adopt in the wake of the labor sector crisis? Labor Minister Murillo Macedo told reporter (Vera Lucia) his opinion of the crisis.

[Begin recording] [Macedo] January was a very difficult month. I am very concerned and I believe now is the time to hold a meeting with both employees and employers in order to negotiate a settlement of the crisis, because there is no law that will end unemployment. But we should try to minimize the effects and the government is seeking to draw a plan [words indistinct] this type of unemployment.

[Question] Is the government studying a specific plan?

[Answer] Yes, the government is studying one. [end recording]

PMDB ELECTS LEADER IN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

PY012211 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 Jan 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Deputy Freitas Nobre, 61, [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party from Sao Paulo] will continue as his party's leader in the Chamber of Deputies, the post he already held replacing Deputy Alencar Furtado who was stripped of his congressional mandate. The PMDB bloc yesterday elected Deputy Nobre by 108-to-84 votes, thus defeating Deputy Pimenta da Veiga (PMDB-Minas Gerais) by 24 votes. There were three blank votes.

NOGUEIRA BATISTA RESIGNS AS NUCLEBRAS PRESIDENT

PY010245 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] In a letter delivered personally to the mines and energy minister, Paulo Nogueira Batista has resigned as Nuclebras president. He claimed to be tired after 8 years as head of Nuclebras.

Experts of the energy sector have reported, however, that Nogueira Batista was forced to resign because the president of the republic was irritated by the fact that the Nuclebras nuclear plant building company, Nucon, had awarded the construction of the Iguape 1 and Iguape 2 nuclear plants to the Mendes Junior and Camargo Correia companies, without previously having called for public bids.

President Figueiredo ordered the suspension of the construction of the two nuclear plants in December last year.

FOREIGN MINISTER APPEALS TO PERU, ECUADOR

PY280229 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 27 Jan 83 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- Representatives of the governments of Peru and Ecuador -- the charge d'affaires and the ambassador -- were called by Itamaraty on Monday to hear from Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro an appeal to the effect that new armed confrontations be avoided on the border between the two countries.

With each representative of the two parties, the foreign minister spoke on behalf of the group of "guarantor" countries of the peace agreement (Rio de Janeiro Protocol of January 1942), whose ambassadors held a meeting at Itamaraty to assess the seriousness of the incident that took place the previous week, resulting in the death of two Peruvian soldiers.

According to an Itamaraty source, the ambassadors of the "guarantor" countries -- Anthony Motley of the United States, Javier Llanes of Chile, Hugo Caminos of Argentina, and the Brazilian foreign minister himself -- concluded that the latest incident was less serious (a clash of patrols on the border) than the armed conflict of January 1981, when larger contingents from the two armies were mobilized and helicopters were used in the operations on the Condor Mountain range.

Regarding President Figueiredo's trip to Mexico in April at the invitation of new Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, a Brazilian diplomat stated yesterday in Itamaraty that "this is the time for talks."

The study which led President Figueiredo to set a date for the visit -- in apparent contradiction to the decision to postpone indefinitely the trip to Africa -- indicated that the Brazilian Government ought to use the opportunity for a visit to Central America to show Brazilian interest in the area, although without taking a position on the increasingly aggravating conflict between countries of the area.

In Itamaraty, diplomatic circles have recalled that in addition to aspects of its Latin American policy, Brazil feels it is important to talk to Mexico about economic matters. The two countries are facing similar crises and are "in the same economic-financial situation." They are the two greatest debtors in the international financial market. The Mexican foreign debt amounts to \$60 billion and, much before the Brazilians, the Mexicans had already resorted to the IMF.

RUMORS OF COUP, OUSTER OF PINOCHET DENIED

PY020308 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0250 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Feb (NA) -- A report from the United States stating that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet had been ousted and replaced by a civil-military junta had a great impact here.

According to a foreign news agency a U.S. television network stated that it had news from the Chilean capital stating that General Pinochet had been arrested and that the government had been taken over by a civil-military junta.

This report was made public here and offices of various local media immediately received numerous phone calls from Chilean citizens seeking to confirm and deny the report.

Sources of the San Martin Palace, which were questioned this evening by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, stated that the only information they had was the report issued by several local radio stations.

A telephone call which NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS made to the news department of Radio Cooperative, of Santiago, dismissed this report.

The head of the news department of that Chilean media stated that "rumors of this nature have been circulating for some days now" and that yesterday and today General Pinochet had carried out several official commitments.

He stated that according to a Chilean Government communique, this afternoon President Pinochet had sworn in new Defense Minister Vice Adm Carbajal and that after this ceremony he had returned to a resort area in southern Chile to continue enjoying his summer holidays.

UNION MEMBERS DEMAND NATIONAL PLEBISCITE

PY020021 Paris AFP in Spanish 2356 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Santiago, 1 Feb (AFP) -- More than 1,000 Chilean union members proposed today a national plebiscite to decide on the continuation or the end of the military regime which for 9 years has been headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet.

In an open letter addressed to Pinochet, the representatives of the labor unions stated that Chile is facing an irreversible economic, political and social crisis, the responsibility of which falls exclusively upon the government.

Among the effects of this crisis, the letter indicates the loss of political freedom, of personal security, of the sources of employment and of the international solvency of Chile, as a consequence of a foreign debt close to \$18 million.

The union leaders added that exercising their right to make petitions as provided for by the national Constitution we come to demand from your excellency the achievement of the citizens' decision through a free, secret and publicized plebiscite on whether the current regime should or should not continue.

The open letter, presented at La Moneda Government Palace, was signed by 1,197 union members, headed by Centrist Hernol Flores, chairman of the National Federation of Government employees and leader of the Democratic Union of Workers.

PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARIAT GENERAL CREATED

PY012206 Santiago Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2254 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] The designation of Brig Gen Santiago Sinclair Oyaneder as secretary general of the presidency with the rank of minister of state has been made official through a notice in Saturday's official gazette.

The high-ranking official was minister chief of the presidential staff, the organization which along with the Presidential Advisory Committee was turned into the Secretariat General of the Presidency when the law creating the Secretariat General of the Presidency was issued.

ERRAZURIZ ON POLITICS, CARVAJAL APPOINTMENT

PY271637 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Minister Secretary General of Government Hernan Felipe Errazuriz stated during a press conference that the government will comply with the timetable fixed for the country's institutionalization process.

Errazuriz made this statement when asked about reports that certain sectors are pressuring the government to shorten the timetable. Errazuriz added that the government is carrying out calm and forceful actions to respect and have the people respect the political process.

Errazuriz also stated that Rear Adm Patricio Carvajal will be installed as the new defense minister on 1 February. The minister stated that the decision to make ministerial changes is the exclusive prerogative of the president of the nation. Errazuriz made this statement in response to a question about possible changes in some ministries, including the Foreign Ministry.

POLICE DISCOVER MIR ARMS CACHE IN SANTIAGO

PY020129 Paris AFP in Spanish 2313 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Santiago, 1 Feb (AFP) -- Security agents discovered today an arms cache in the northern zone of Santiago, the quasi-official Orbe Press Agency reported. The arms cache belonged to the outlawed Revolutionary Leftist Movement (MIR).

During a search which was conducted in a house on B [number indistinct] Conchali Street, the security agents found a ROK-made launcher, a Czechoslovakia-made machinegun, ammunition, hand grenades, a radio transmitter, and printed material on urban guerrillas, the report added.

The news agency said that three persons were arrested inside the house.

MIR advocates armed resistance against the government of General Pinochet, and its militants have in the past claimed responsibility for bank robberies, burning of amusement facilities, and bomb explosions in Santiago and other cities.

FARC KIDNAPS MAGDALENA DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVE

PA311458 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Santa Marta, Colombia -- (Trina Elena Moron), liberal representative for Magdalena Department, has been kidnapped by members of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, according to Magdalena Governor Sara Valencia Abdala.

The report said the liberal representative was kidnapped last weekend at her country home near the border with Bolivar Department. The kidnappers, according to the information, are asking 35 million pesos ransom for her release.

A special operation is already underway to obtain her release, the report added.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK ARGELIA POLICE, BURN ARCHIVES

PA301551 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Report by (Alcides Antonio Jauregui Bautista)]

[Excerpt] A spectacular holdup was carried out this morning at the police headquarters in Argelia, Antioquia Department. Some 100 individuals, members of the combined forces of the Army of National Liberation and the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, arrived at the police headquarters. They opened fire with bazookas and various other weapons. Three policemen were wounded in the incident.

The local shops and the agrarian fund were then looted and the Municipal Court archives were burned.

ARMY RESCUES KIDNAP VICTIMS, KILLS 3 GUERRILLAS

PA270140 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Text] Florencia -- In a bloody surprise attack, units from the 17th Military Brigade rescued three kidnap victims and killed three FARC [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia] guerrillas. It was officially reported that the action occurred in (Candilejas), on the plains of Yari.

The names of the kidnap victims and the dead guerrillas have not been released. It was reported, however, that the rescued individuals are a Colombian and a Paraguayan pilot and the overseer of a farm in the region.

Two small planes held by the subversives were recovered. The army also confiscated some weapons, including three submachineguns, a revolver and a pistol.

BRIEFS

NEW WARSHIPS -- The Colombian Defense Ministry has confirmed that four new Corvettes will be delivered to the Colombian Navy at 2-month intervals, beginning in May of 1983. The Corvettes, made at Kiel, FRG, have been provided with sophisticated equipment such as Exocet surface-to-surface missiles, bow cannon and a helicopter hangar and platform. [Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 25 Jan 83 PA]

STUDENTS, WORKERS RALLY AGAINST RIO PROTOCOL

PA290417 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] There were demonstrations in Quito today in rejection of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. The demonstrators were university students who marched from the university campus to the Alameda park. Students of the Mejia secondary school also participated in the demonstrations. They prevented traffic from passing through the streets near their school. The students also chanted slogans against the government and, as always occurs, one or two tear gas grenades were thrown.

This afternoon there was a student and workers' march through the main streets of Quito to mark the 41st anniversary of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol that was imposed on Ecuador. The March began at 1700 at the Iberian American square of the Central University. The demonstrators marched through the city's main streets and ended at the Theater Plaza where labor and students leaders spoke. Patricio Aldaz, president of the General Workers Union, reports on the march and its objectives:

[Begin recording] The General Workers Union decided to hold today, 28 January, a national march to mark the anniversary of the signing of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol. On this occasion, the Ecuadorean workers want to express our support for the nullity of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, as well the demand for a peaceful solution, negotiated under equal conditions, for the border problem between the two countries.

Taking advantage of this opportunity, we believe that national sovereignty also includes the defense of the 200-mile territorial sea and our natural resources. As a result, our union has decided to hold this action today to demand the nationalization of petroleum without indemnification, the unconditional defense of the 200-mile territorial sea and the energetic and overwhelming rejection of the IMF impositions that are harmful to the national sovereignty and the people's interests. We believe that a correct defense of the national sovereignty will tend to solve the country's economic problems. Therefore, the nationalization of petroleum, which is understood in the framework of the defense of the national sovereignty and the sacking by the imperialist powers and transnational companies, [words indistinct] is a real and specific alternative to solve the fiscal crisis. We also think that there are feasible economic alternatives that would permit the country to set aside the IMF (?impositions) in the so-called stabilization program that will further hit the economy of the workers and the popular sectors. In this sense, our union ratifies its demand for [words indistinct] and our position against the IMF impositions, a new devaluation and a new increase in fuel prices. It is in this framework that today's great mobilization will occur, along with the participation of other popular sectors. It will be held in the main cities of the country as a specific expression of the patriotic and national feeling of the workers and the people in rejection of the antipopular economic measures that the government is planning to establish as a result of the IMF pressures. [end recording]

BELAUNDE VOICES 'SERIOUS DOUBTS' OF SOME CLERICS

PY020212 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 24 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Denouncing some foreign priests for using the pulpit to incite the masses, President Fernando Belaunde Terry said yesterday that he has serious doubts about the legitimacy of some religious orders which come to Peru to do charity work. After hinting that the government knows about it, Belaunde expressly said that evidence has been turned up that some religious orders maintain contact with terrorist groups operating in the country.

Putting emphasis on his words, President Belaunde said that it should be checked whether the habits those priests wear are legitimate or whether those habits belong to phantom institutions in other countries. He then added that cases of people who palm themselves off as members of religious orders to incite people to violence are well known. The chief of state made these statements during his customary Sunday press conference with Peruvian journalists. The last conference was also attended by foreign correspondents and special envoys.

AD HOC COMMISSION, CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS VIEWED

PY012043 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1240 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Fernando Belaunde Terry, constitutional president of the republic, announces the establishment of an ad hoc commission to investigate the murder of a group of journalists in Ayacucho.

[Begin Belaunde recording] I do not have enough evidence on the case and would be exaggerating if I said I did. But the most important thing in cases such as this one is a thorough investigation, therefore, as soon as we heard what had happened, we ordered an Air Force plane to be placed at the disposal of (Mario Castro Arenas), president of the journalists association. A special commission made up of various organizations and headed, naturally, by the journalists association, should be established to investigate this case and clearly establish all the events which led to this tragic outcome. The government in addition to establishing and sponsoring an ad hoc commission is willing to give them all the necessary help. [end recording]

The president of the republic also denied confrontations between the church and the state.

[Begin Belaunde recording] I can say that I have repeatedly voiced my respect for the decisions of the Holy See and have contributed, I believe, to spreading them. A few days ago the Holy See made a new decision, it gave new and clear instructions which fully, absolutely and totally agree with my way of thinking. [end recording]

HUAYCHAU GOVERNOR IMPLICATED IN MURDERS'Ordered' Journalists' Deaths

PY020244 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2151 GMT 1 Feb 83

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Excerpt] Lima, 1 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Police sources reported that the governor of an Andean District has been arrested by the Ayacucho police on charges of presumably ordering around 300 peasants to murder eight journalists on Wednesday.

The sources, who were quoted by the newspapers of Lima, stated that the Ayacucho police arrested Fortunato Gavilan, governor of the District of Huaychau. Huaychau is located close to Uchuruccay, where peasants murdered eight journalists and photographers including their guide.

The sources added that an ax with blood and remains of human bodies were found at Gavilan's home.

The journalists, who had travelled to Uchuruccay to interview local residents and guerrillas of the leftist group Shining Path, were buried in Lima today. A large number of persons reportedly participated in the funeral procession.

A police spokesman stated that several peasants have been arrested and that they are being questioned in connection with the murder. The spokesman also quoted workers of Huaychau as reporting that Governor Gavilan allegedly invited the journalists to dine at his home and then ordered the peasants to murder them.

Governor Gavilan was arrested following a report made by Julia Aguilar, the wife of the guide who was accompanying the journalists. Mrs Aguilar stated that on arriving at to ask the peasants for her husband's body, she was told that the journalists had been invited to dine at Gavilan's home.

Julia Aguilar stated to the press that she was told at Uchuruccay that the governor's wife had allegedly gathered the peasants together and told them that the journalists were leftist guerrillas.

Civil Guard Denies Complicity

PY011629 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] The Civil Guard has issued a communique deploring the death of eight journalists in Ayacucho and expressing its solidarity with Peruvian journalists and with the relatives of the dead reporters.

The communique also states that the Civil Guard, whose main duty is to defend the lives of citizens, follows well-defined rules for discharging its duties.

All speculation suggesting some kind of involvement of Civil Guard personnel in the deplorable Ayacucho events is at odds with the heroic actions of the Civil Guard in the Ayacucho swamps, actions which are the clearest evidence of its noble struggle in defense of internal order and democracy.

APRA DEPUTY SCORES ANTITERRORIST PROGRAM

PY020059 Lima Radio America in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Jesus Guzman Gallardo, deputy for the APRA, American Revolutionary Popular Alliance, has charged that terrorism is not being fought in a way that best suits national interests.

[Question] Deputy Guzman Gallardo, why have we reached this extreme, this harvest of terror, as a magazine put it, which took the lives of eight journalists, who were killed in an incredible and at the same time dramatic incident in Ayacucho?

[Answer] Well, this is undoubtedly an issue about which we should reflect deeply and which we should investigate, in order to find the answers that the situation calls for. I believe that the struggle against terrorism is not being fought in a way that best suits national interests. On the contrary, we are witnessing a number of developments that show that other methods should have been used, methods that would have neither deepened existing differences nor given rise to feelings of hatred and vengeance, but to the pacification of our country. This is an action which should by all means be condemned, because it is nothing less than a crime. Therefore, it is from this viewpoint that the situation must be investigated and reflected on, above all by the government.

[Question] What is your opinion of the reports that it was the Sinchis who practically gave the order to kill anyone not arriving by helicopter?

[Answer] Well, I believe that it is something very serious, because it could only result in anarchy. Nobody can be allowed to take the law into his own hands, because that would amount to disregarding the rules of coexistence. That is why I believe that this is something quite serious and that both the police and the authorities must define responsibilities and, if the reports you mentioned are found to be true, those who turn out to be guilty must be severely punished. There are always basic rules, above all concerning human rights, that must be observed no matter what the state of war.

[Question] Have you read the explanations given by Gen Roberto Noel during a press conference in Ayacucho?

[Answer] I could read some of his remarks in [word indistinct] which are very similar to the reports we have all learned about through the television, right? I think the explanation that General Noel was trying (?to give) was quite unconvincing, it lacked details and was rather difficult to confirm.

[Question] You said that the antiterrorist struggle is being improperly waged. What should we do in order to correct this mistake?

[Answer] This is precisely the task of those who are in power. These events are clearly portraying the present situation. My party believes that it is not the effects but the cause of the problem that we should aim at. This means the cause of effort for developing those neglected and poor areas. It also means that terror cannot be fought with terror, because that kind of response only yields negative results, as we are now seeing. Therefore, I believe it is the government's exclusive responsibility to change its tactical approach in its antiterrorist struggle.

ARGENTINA REQUESTED TO RELEASE MONTONERO LEADER

PA011535 Havana to Quechua to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru 2200 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Leaders of the Peruvian Congress sent a message to Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone asking for full guarantees for (Ricardo Ayudar), a leader of the Peronist Montoneros of Argentina. (Ayudar) was arrested last December in Buenos Aires by state security.

In their note, the Peruvian Congress said: We know that the life of this political prisoner is in your hands and those of the interior minister; therefore we are requesting this leader be freed.

COLORADO PARTY CONVENTION ADOPTS DECLARATION

PY271329 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2023 GMT 26 Jan 83

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 26 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Colorado Party convention held today for the first time since the political recess imposed by the military in 1973, stated that it will fight for the full reestablishment of the Constitution and the abolishment of the measures limiting individual freedom and rights.

The convention which is made up of delegates elected during the internal elections of the parties on 28 November was opened 24 hours after the opening of the convention of the other traditional party, the National or Blanco Party.

The Blanco Party expressed support yesterday for the enforcement of constitutional rights, the abolishment of the institutional acts of the military government, the end of proscriptions and detentions for ideological crimes, and for the holding of elections as soon as possible.

The 500 delegates of the Colorado Party convention held a meeting today at the Electoral Court building, where, after receiving their credentials and designating a provisional board, they approved the following declaration:

The Colorado Party national convention, on resuming the leadership of our political organization, declares its decision to struggle for its democratic ideals, justice and the full reestablishment of the Constitution and the abolishment of (government institutional) acts which restrict political freedom and individual rights.

EEC RETAINS 1982 LATIN AMERICAN MEAT QUOTAS

PY272142 Paris AFP in Spanish 1453 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Punta del Este, 27 Jan (AFP) -- A meeting between EEC leaders and delegates from southern cone meat producing countries ended here with the EEC's refusal to change its Latin American meat import quotas. Nevertheless, EEC agriculture director Claude Villain agreed with Argentine, Brazilian, Paraguayan and Uruguayan delegates to hold similar meetings in the future.

It was reported that the first four meetings, which will be held every 6 months, will take place in Buenos Aires, Brussels, Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro. Villain also announced that a meeting will be held by the EEC and the four southern cone countries in Brussels, in late February, for the purpose of discussing health-related matters.

Villain reiterated that the EEC will not change its meat import quotas and said, as an example, that the EEC will buy 22,000 tons of Uruguayan meat in 1983, that is, the same amount as in 1982. In turn, Uruguayan Agriculture and Fishing Minister Carlos Mattos revealed that Uruguay is negotiating the sale of 347,000 sheep to Argentina, but he gave no details of the deal.

BRIEFS

1982 INFLATION -- Montevideo, 19 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- The General Directorate of Statistics and Census has reported that inflation rose to 20.53 percent in 1982, as compared to 29.36 percent in 1981 and 42.82 percent in 1980. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2029 GMT 19 Jan 83 PY]

INTELLECTUALS CONDEMN U.S., BIG PINE MANEUVERS

PA011800 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Yesterday the Mexican Intellectual's Committee for the Sovereignty of our America [Comite de Intelectuales Mexicanos por la Soberania de Nuestra America], the Hand's Off Nicaragua Committee [Comite Manos Fuera de Nicaragua] and Mauricio Cuadra, Nicaraguan ambassador to Mexico denounced the Big Pine joint military maneuvers.

Mexico writers (Jaime Labastida) and (Araclio Sepeda) for the Intellectuals Committee; (Adalberto Santana) for the Hand's Off Nicaragua Committee; and the Nicaraguan diploma-gave a news conference at the foreign correspondents association in Mexico City. Several speakers charged that the maneuvers at the Nicaraguan border, in addition to the economic harrassment and activities of counterrevolutionary bands, represent preparations for an undeclared war against the Landinist revolution.

In a communique they state that the Salvadoran, Guatemalan and Honduran regimes are supporting Washington in a dangerous advance toward the Vietnamization of the Central American isthmus.

HAVANA CITES LOSSES FROM U.S. CITRUS BAN

PA011603 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] The closing of the U.S. market to Mexican citrus fruits and vegetables will cause serious economic losses to Mexico, the Directorate of Agricultural Economy [Direccion de Economia Agricola] of the Mexican Government has reported. It said that if the situation is not corrected within 1 or 2 weeks Mexican producers will lose hundreds of millions of pesos due to the reduction of the market.

EMERGENCY MEETING VIEWS GUATEMALAN BORDER ISSUE

FLO20005 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Mexico City -- Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid has reaffirmed the continuity of the government's asylum policy and ordered that vigilance at the border with Guatemala be redoubled in response to territorial violations on the part of Guatemalan troops.

The Mexican president held an emergency meeting last night with National Defense Secretary Juan Arevalo Cardoqui, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda and Interior Secretary Manuel Bartlett to study the situation on the southern border where six Guatemalan refugees were assassinated on Mexican soil by troops of the Guatemalan regime. De la Madrid gave instructions to the Foreign Secretariat to have Mexico's ambassador to Guatemala meet with Guatemala's foreign minister.

Break in Relations Requested

PA011534 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1929 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Jan (EFE) -- The Popular Socialist Party [PPS] and other Mexican political and labor organization today asked Miguel de la Madrid's government to break diplomatic relations with Guatemala, which is being held responsible for a recent armed incursion.

According to the Mexican Interior Secretariat approximately 100 armed men dressed in civilian clothing and apparently coming from Guatemala entered Mexican territory in Chiapas state on 26 January. The group killed four Guatemalan refugees and kidnapped another.

Guatemala has denied its Army's responsibility in what it has described "a subversive trick to discredit the government." Guatemala affirmed that "the Mexican Army and government are aware of this situation and know what is what."

Eduardo Valle, spokesman for the Mexican Workers Party, said that the Mexican Government must resort to the OAS and the United Nations to define the Guatemalan Army's responsibility in the incursion.

The problems on the Mexican-Guatemalan border over the presence of refugees began in September 1982, when Guatemalan soldiers entered Mexico and killed two refugees and a Mexican peasant.

In October 1982 Guatemalan troops again violated Mexican territory.

According to Poul Hartling, who represents the UN high commissioner for refugees in Mexico, some 30,000 Guatemalan refugees now live in Mexico.

BILATERAL COOPERATION TALKS WITH NICARAGUA

FL012320 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2215 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Jose Eduardo Navarrete, undersecretary for economic affairs of Mexico's Foreign Secretariat, today closed a Mexico-Nicaragua bilateral technical cooperation meeting held here. Nicaragua was represented by Finance Vice Minister William Huter. The meeting dealt with the need to review bilateral cooperation actions implemented by the two countries during recent years. The 48-hour meeting was held at the Secretariat of Foreign Relations building.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWEDEN -- Mexico City, 1 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid today appointed Andre Rozental Gutman new ambassador to Sweden replacing Juan Jose Bremer, the Foreign Secretariat announced. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2210 GMT 1 Feb 83 FL]

COSTA RICAVOLIO 'VERY PLEASED' WITH VISIT TO HONDURAS

PA011632 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio returned yesterday from Honduras where he had paid a 3-day official visit at the invitation of President Roberto Suazo Cordova. The Honduran president decorated Volio for his efforts toward achieving democracy and peace in Central America. Volio said the Honduran Government awarded him its highest honor. He said that the award will stimulate his efforts toward peace and democracy which are absolutely necessary to Central America's development.

During his visit to Honduras, Volio discussed bilateral affairs with President Suazo Cordova and Foreign Affairs Secretary Paz Barnica. He said that they had also discussed Central America's political situation. They discussed several initiatives presented by the Forum for Peace and Democracy to achieve peace in the area.

Volio said he was very pleased with the results of his visit to Honduras. He says that peace formulas will be obtained soon. This week Volio will prepare for his trip to Mexico, one of the contacts that the Costa Rican Government is making in Central America. Accepting an official Mexican Government invitation, he will arrive in Mexico on Monday, 7 February. He will meet with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda and President Miguel de la Madrid. Volio will stay in Mexico for 3 days on an official visit. He said this will be the first direct contact between the Costa Rican Government and the new Mexican president.

PAPER SCORES LENIENCY IN COMMUNIST LEADER'S CASE

PA311943 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 24 Jan 83 p 11 A

[Paid advertisement by the Free Costa Rica Movement: "The Angel of Peace..."]

[Text] It now turns out that the leader of the local communists is the "angel of peace," according to a paid advertisement by the communist party. A lenient sentence issued by the Second Penal Court's second section, absolving the leader of the local communists for the possession of heavy weapons and explosives to the detriment of the common good, has tied the hands of the Judicial Investigation Organization, OIJ, and other authorities dedicated to fighting crime and terrorism.

One has to be very naive to assume that the arsenal of heavy weapons and explosives found in Comrade [Popular Vanguard Party Chairman Manuel] Mora's residence were only for his "personal defense."

The judges' regrettable decision has created a deep feeling of insecurity among most Costa Ricans, who cannot view as the most natural thing the fact that a person who dares to have a veritable arsenal of war weapons, explosives and even confidential codes from the State Security Corps can go unpunished. Does the resolution of this case authorize communist extremists to openly and brazenly store war weapons and explosives?

Has Costa Rica become a country where foreigners and citizens alike can arm themselves to the teeth?

Why request an arms permit then?

The outcome of this case sets a very serious precedent in our country and provides encouragement for communist extremists, nourished and financed by our neighbors in Nicaragua, to continue attacking the security of Costa Rica's democratic institutions.

After the communists have publicly stated that they will fight on the side of the Sandinist commanders' dictatorship and, therefore, against their own country, it is incredible that this court decision was handed down.

It now turns out that the communists are the "angels of peace," even though it is no secret that through its colonies Cuba and Nicaragua, the Soviet Union has introduced both the guerrillas and criminal terrorism into Central America.

It is high time we had clear laws against the possession of weapons and explosives and against terrorist activity, as these are the instruments which communism uses to destroy our institutions. In this manner nobody will have any excuse not to punish those who do not believe in freedom and democracy.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUISSON THREATENS TO RESIGN OVER DECISION

PA012208 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1950 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Station interview with Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, president of the National Constituent Assembly of El Salvador, at National Assembly Blue Hall in San Salvador -- live]

[Text] [Question] What is the present situation regarding the suspension of this plenary session?

[Answer] It has been done only so that the different parties can analyze our present situation to see if we can achieve greater unity among the parties so that we can broach the real problem affecting all the Salvadoran people, which is subversive attacks.

[Question] Major, it has been said that you have threatened to withdraw from the National Republican Alliance [Arena] board of directors and from the party itself, if the decision reached at last week's plenary session is not changed.

[Answer] I have made no threats. I made a statement, because I believe that in this plenary, which is completely correct and legal according to our regulations and by-laws, we should review the subjects that were voiced Thursday afternoon. To set an anti-political and illegal precedent is to open the door for this sort of situation to recur. I believe it is not the function of an assembly of this magnitude -- this is not a common legislative assembly -- to allow these proceedings; and in this case, responsibility for allowing this or not lies with the leadership of the assembly, specifically myself.

I believe we should all reach a mutual understanding and face this problem for the sake of real unity among the parties, although each is entitled to his position, his colors and his banner. The main point, however, is unification in order to face the most serious problem, which is subversive attacks.

[Question] Major, what position would you and Arena adopt if the other political parties represented in the Constituent Assembly refuse to review these subjects again in this plenary session?

[Answer] Well, in that case, I would stop being president of this assembly so that others can preside until they get together and elect new officers.

[Question] Would the other Arena members in the leadership continue in their posts?

[Answer] No, because to be in a leadership that has violated this regulation would be like accepting it. It wouldn't make any difference whether I or any other member of Arena accepted it. Our position is that we will not accept the endorsement of an illegal act.

GUERRILLA LEADER DESCRIBES RECENT ACTIONS

AU271949 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jan 83 pp 1, 6

[BTA correspondent interview with "representative" of Salvadoran "Farabundo Marti" National Liberation Front on 24 January in Havana]

[Text] Havana, 25 January -- The revolutionary struggle of the patriotic forces in El Salvador is taking on a new character in the military area, a high representative of the national leadership of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front declared yesterday to a BTA correspondent.

He stressed that the partisan stage of the struggle is fading away and giving way to strategic actions by the already well-trained revolutionary army, whose moral-combat qualities are far superior to those of the regime's armed forces.

The patriots already have small but well-organized and excellently maneuvered artillery units, which employ 120- and 81-mm field guns captured from the army, heavy antiaircraft machineguns and other kinds of weapons. We have means of transportation and ammunition depots. Of course, we cannot completely relinquish the tactics of partisan actions, though recently the experience and organization of our forces as a well-trained small revolutionary army were well in evidence. Two days ago, the Farabundo Marti representative said, we conquered (Meangera) in Morazan Department, inflicting a heavy blow on the special "Atonal" unit, trained in the United States, which even now has U.S. military instructors and specialists in the "struggle against subversive elements." We captured significant quantities of ammunition, transportation means, medicines, clothes, food and radio equipment. We are waging battles throughout the country. We inflict heavy blows wherever we can and in other places we attack garrisons and conduct subversive actions.

The regime exists only because of U.S. military assistance, and if there is now a relative parity between our military forces and the regime's forces, this is only because of the constant supply of U.S. weapons, combat aircraft (A-37 and AU-2), helicopters, equipment, and U.S. instructors and "advisers" including officers and sergeants of the "Green Berets" elite units, who take part in combat activity armed with heavy weapons.

Defending the population against the continuing barbarous air attacks is a very important aspect of our struggle, the "Farabundo Marti" representative said. We must admit that in this case we are often weak. However, we were successful in destroying two of the most important military airfields, shooting down a total of seven airplanes and helicopters last year, capturing antiaircraft machineguns, and organizing a good intelligence service which warns the population to retreat from areas which are to be bombarded.

At the moment, we are waging heavy battles in the northern regions of Morazan, where (Osikala) city is surrounded and can be taken at any moment by our forces. What are the U.S. instructors doing there? According to the decisions of the U.S. Congress they have no right to be in combat areas.

FMLN, FDR HAIL NONALIGNED STANCE ON CONFLICT

PA011514 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 26 Jan 83 p 9

[Press release of the FMLN and Revolutionary Democratic Front: "Salute to the Movement of Nonaligned Countries' Resolution on the Present Situation in El Salvador" -- place or date

[Text] Our fronts [the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR] have noted with great satisfaction the resolutions regarding the Salvadoran situation adopted in Managua by the Fifth Special Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries, which examined the situation prevailing in Latin America and the Caribbean.

These resolutions confirm the interventionist role being played by the U.S. Government in the internal conflict in El Salvador and CONSTITUTE A MEANS OF STRENGTHENING THE INTERNATIONAL CLAMOR [capitalized passage published in boldface] for a political solution to that conflict. In addition, they reflect the recognition of our fronts as belligerent forces in the conflict.

In effect, the agreements adopted by the nonaligned countries with regard to El Salvador are an emphatic refusal to view the social and political conflicts of this region within the framework of the East-West conflict. They denounce the Honduran Army's involvement in Salvadoran affairs and call on the U.S. Government to take a positive attitude and contribute to the peaceful solution of the Salvadoran conflict. They support the search for a political solution based on the principles of nonalignment and they welcome the proposal of dialogue which our fronts made in October 1982.

In the past few months, there has been evidence of the solid position of our fronts in the political and military areas, which clearly presages a revolutionary victory. Basic pillars of such a victory are the increasing military victories of the FMLN and the international support that has been given to our fronts.

On the other hand, the government's army, despite U.S. Government support, is in a phase of political and moral decomposition as well as international isolation that is causing great internal breaches, like the one revealed by the recent rebellion of a garrison commander in Cabanas Department.

As we have been doing for the past 2 years, we reiterate our willingness to hold talks to seek a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Our last initiative in this regard was made on 5 October 1982, through Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador. At that time we expressed the willingness of our fronts to initiate direct dialogue with the Salvadoran Government without prior conditions, in order to find paths to the establishment of peace and social justice in El Salvador and to ease tensions in the Central American region.

That is the position that has now received the support of the Nonaligned Movement and its 95 members. We ask them to continue to give this support for a peaceful solution that cannot be achieved without the participation of the popular forces that we represent.

[Signed] FMLN General Command
FDR Executive Committee

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

New Operation Announced

PA011849 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Radio Venceremos hereby reports that with the capture of Berlin and related actions, we have started the Commander Jose Mayo Chamagua and Guillermo Posada, Heroes of Putumay Camores, operation. The Commander (Gonzalo) column, among others, participated in these actions.

Message to 'Commander Chico'

PA011902 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Attention. Attention. Commander Chico, please contact Cadiz on the main channel. Attention. Attention. Commander Chico, please contact Cadiz on the main channel.

Message to 'Companero 58'

PA011904 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Companero 58, please contact Cadiz on the main channel. Companero 58, please contact Cadiz on the main channel.

GUATEMALAGOVERNMENT DENIES INCURSION INTO MEXICO

PA011551 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1720 GMT 31 Jan 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Government denied today that Army patrols had crossed into Mexico and killed four Guatemalan refugees and kidnapped another, according to Rafael Escobar Arguello, official Guatemalan Government spokesman. Escobar Arguello described the action as "a subversive trick" to discredit the Guatemalan Government by "making the world believe that human rights are not respected here." He affirmed that fortunately the Mexican Government and Army are aware of the situation and "know what is what." According to the Mexican interior secretary, a group of some 100 armed men dressed in civilian clothing made an incursion into a Guatemalan refugee camp near the border. According to the Mexican report, the group killed four Guatemalan citizens identified as Pascual Tadeo, Felipe Vicente, Tomas Pascual and Francisco Lopez and kidnapped Jose Lopez Perez.

GOVERNMENT POSITION ON BELIZE VIEWED AS ILLEGAL

PA281300 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Editorial: "The Fulfillment of a Patriotic and Professional Duty" by (Jose Luis Estrada Monzon Aguirre)]

[Text] The explosion of a powerful bomb would not have caused as great an impact on me as the effect of the report -- published by the press and aired on radio and television -- of the unheard-of fact that our present government, which has given us a period of administrative honesty by eliminating the existing corruption, will only lay claim to the district of Toledo in the negotiations that will be held between Guatemala and Britain to find a solution to the Belize issue.

As a lawyer, I support the fulfillment of the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 15 of the fundamental government statute, Decree Law No 2482. This law, taken directly from Article 11 of the abolished constitution, establishes the territorial rights of our homeland and should be supported by all the lawyers of the country. I have been practicing law since 15 January 1976. At that time I began publishing articles in the newspaper LA HORA, owned by the great (Clemente Marroquin Rojas). Despite his polemic spirit, I received only support from his newspaper and was never opposed or criticized on fundamental civic ideas to recover Belize.

As a lawyer, I have cooperated with Guatemala's governments, fulfilling a patriotic and professional duty, especially in defending the foreign policy of the distinguished Gen Jose Efraim Rios Montt and Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola. As an attorney, I must win or lose according to legal standards. Consequently, it is not my individual personality, but the knowledge acquired at the university that promotes my opposition.

I emphatically affirm that it is not legally possible for our government to comply with the territorial agreement in question because it is legally prevented from doing this by the following legal circumstances:

1. The present government has no legal right to hold international negotiations due to its temporary de facto status. The head of state was not elected by the people's popular vote and therefore he has no national mandate making him a true representative of the people.
2. The country has no popularly elected national congress to give the constitutional president of the republic the specific authorization to make the territorial concession.
3. The fact that the country's constitution has been abolished does not imply that the country's authorities can legally make the decision to cede part of the national territory to Belize.
4. The state or government of a nation only exercises a right of sovereignty over the territory [words indistinct] over the inhabitants, not in the medieval concept of domain.
5. Domain over the national territory is exercised only by the people, an opinion that is supported by international law.
6. Even under a constitutional administration, the president of the republic and the Foreign Ministry can only defend the honor and sovereignty of the country, and the demarcation of the national borders. As in the case of Belize, the constitutional administration can direct negotiations for its reincorporation into the national territory, according to paragraphs 1, 3 and 29 of Decree Law No 68.
7. Since it is the people who have domain over the national territory, they alone can authorize a concession of the national territory.
8. In every country of the world the municipalities are the legitimate representatives of their respective people and only they can exercise claims covering national territory.
9. The exercise of British sovereignty and jurisdiction over Belize ended when the United Nations unilaterally declared Belize's independence. Consequently, the British cannot legally cede territory over which they have no jurisdiction.
10. It is a fact that the Belizean people would not accept Great Britain's concession of territory to Guatemala because such a concession would be coming from a state that has no jurisdiction over Belizean territory.

11. Since the United Nations recognizes Belize as a sovereign state, it would be legally impossible for Belize to cede any part of its territory because this would be contrary to its interests, and international law prohibits it.

As a professional, I do not want the country's present rulers to suffer deplorable consequences by making an unintentional mistake. Let God guide, bless and save them from any irreparable consequences.

More on Belize Talks

PA312044 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 25 Jan 83 p 3

[Editorial: "Negotiations on Belize"]

[Text] International dispatches have reported that the round of negotiations on Belize that opened recently in New York has ended. The source of the report justified the brevity -- which has not yet been officially confirmed -- by explaining that rather than being a continuation of the negotiations, this round "had only been exploratory, and that no date had been set for the moment for a future resumption of the talks."

The British-Belizean delegation's stand left no possibility of reaching a settlement and, this being the case, their agreement to hold the meeting is hard to understand. That is to say, if their policy is definitely not to recognize even the smallest right of the Guatemalan state, the farce about "wanting to negotiate" is inexplicable.

Our country's posture of demanding a strip of the coast in order to have an outlet to the sea and to use a portion of the adjoining area of economic interest could well have been taken as point of departure for an honorable settlement of convenience to both parties.

As long as Mr Price and other spokesmen continue to shout demagogically that "not a single inch of land will be ceded" there will be no possibility of reaching an honorable settlement in a civilized manner.

As far as Guatemala is concerned, this attitude should not result in a weakening of its just demands. Guatemala's interests both in Toledo district and throughout our homeland will be defended both today and in the future. This may sound utopian, but justice will overcome in the end despite the arbitrariness supported by force, because we are right. In the meantime, neither Mr Price nor those who think or act like him will be able to feel at ease.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT SUAZO CONTINUES CABINET REORGANIZATION

PA011513 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Report by (Douglas Membreno) and (Danilo Antunez)]

[Excerpts] The announced cabinet reorganization took place yesterday afternoon, when President Dr Roberto Suazo Cordova swore in two new secretaries of state, one under secretary and the new director of the Honduran Social Security Institute. The new executive director of the National Infancy Board [Patronato Nacional de la Infancia -- Pani] was also sworn in. The new officials took their oaths at the oval office of the Presidential House at 1625 yesterday.

Dr (Ruben Garcia Martinez) was sworn in as public health secretary. Dr (Rigoberto Lopez Lagos) was sworn in as the public health under secretary. Col Amilcar Castillo Suazo was sworn in as defense and public security secretary.

Dr Gonzalo Rodriguez Soto was transferred to the General Directorate of the Honduran Social Security Institute, and Dr (Juan Evangelista Zelaya) was sworn in as executive director of Pani. Following the ceremony, Colonel Castillo Suazo, the new defense and public security secretary, commented on the country's security and said the following:

[Begin recording] [Castillo Suazo] I think that the country's security situation has improved. Proof of this is the fact that the country is currently living in a climate of tranquillity and peace.

[Question] How do you view the frequent border incidents between Honduras and Nicaragua?

[Answer] That results from Nicaragua's own domestic situation. When the previous administration fell, the current situation was created. We don't know how long it will last.

[Question] What is your view of the Nicaraguan Government's criticism of the military maneuvers that the Honduran and U.S. armies will begin today in the Mosquitia?

[Answer] Such criticism originates in those countries that disagree with our government's democratic policy. [end recording]

'PRESSURES' WEIGH IN U.S. FIRM'S ARBITRATION WIN

PA300010 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 27 Jan 83 p 20

[Text] The Honduran Government will pay the 11 million lempiras demanded by the U.S. Construction Aggregate Corporation (CLC) even though it did not build Puerto Castilla, Jose Azrona del Hoyo, communications, public works and transport secretary, has announced.

The official said that the arbitration ruling in the company's favor was partial, "but, despite the injustice committed by the arbiters, we must honor that ruling somehow," he stated. "Arbitration rulings are respected by international financial organizations and governments worldwide and we will work to see that it does the least possible damage to Honduras' interests," Azrona stated.

The CTC terminated its construction work in Puerto Castilla, charging the Honduran Government with nonfulfillment of contract, a charge that the government also leveled at the company.

The firm's executives then obtained an arbitration ruling in their favor, obligating the Honduran Government to pay them the price of the contract, as if they had completed the work. This produced a negative reaction from Honduran officials.

Subsequently, the firm filed a suit in New York courts and encouraged a U.S. senator from the State of Illinois to submit a resolution in the U.S. House of Representatives [as published] that would freeze all U.S. economic aid to Honduras. These pressures were too great a strain on the Honduran Government, which is now preparing to pay the amount demanded by CTC in the belief that arbitration rulings, even if incorrect, are respected by all of the world's governments.

PAPER CITES OBJECTIONS TO TRADE TREATY WITH U.S.

PA281845 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 26 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- The first round of talks between the U.S. State Department commission and Honduran Government officials concluded last night after it was determined that "certain clauses of the reciprocal treaty are incompatible with some local laws."

The U.S. commissioners will return to Washington today to report on the results of the first phase. It is believed [as published] that the visiting delegation was led by Bruce Wilson, assistant U.S. trade representative, and Philip Lincoln, an aide.

As with 10 other countries, the U.S. Government is seeking to negotiate with Honduras a reciprocal treaty for the development and protection of foreign investments.

Some organizations, like the Honduran Association of Economists, have objected to the draft treaty because some of its clauses infringe on the nation's sovereignty.

A Treaty For All

Roberto Alvarado Downing, director of foreign trade, explained that this is not the only treaty the United States wants to sign. It is negotiating almost identical conditions with the PRC and Egypt. In Central America, the chosen countries are Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador.

NICARAGUA

GROUPS MOBILIZE TO DEMONSTRATE AT U.S. EMBASSY

PA011818 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1743 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Excerpt] Managua, 1 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Mass organizations today began to get ready for a march tomorrow that will end at the U.S. Embassy here, to protest the U.S.-Honduran maneuvers that started today.

According to reports, mass mobilizations will start tonight throughout the districts of Managua. Political meetings will also be held, and at the same time "revolutionary vigilance" is being intensified.

Delegations from the districts of Managua, as well as labor and other organizations, are scheduled to march tomorrow, Wednesday, through the streets of Managua. The high point of the demonstration will come in front of the U.S. Embassy, located on the southwestern outskirts of the city.

The Sandinist newspaper BARRICADA today, Tuesday, carries an editorial claiming that the "Big Pine" maneuvers to be held in Honduras 12 km from the Nicaraguan border are "the largest in the history of Central America." The editorial says "that is why we are not alarmists when we say that our revolution is undergoing one of its most dangerous moments."

It says that "the next few days will be marked by the possibility of provocations along the border with Honduras, and a worsening of the situation in Central America."

More on Demonstrations

PA020020 Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Managua, 1 Feb (AFP) -- From early morning hours, countless groups of active militants and supporters of Sandinism marched today through the streets and districts of Managua expressing their condemnation of U.S. policy in the region.

The marchers, mostly workers and students, carried posters protesting the joint Honduran-U.S. military maneuvers that began today near the Honduran-Nicaraguan border.

Some of the marchers ended in front of the Apostolic Nunciature in the southern sector where messages asking Pope John Paul II for his prayers for peace in Central America and Nicaragua were delivered.

Others reached the U.S. and Honduran Embassies, where the harshness of the slogans increased. However, no incident of any kind has yet been reported.

Several speeches were made at the Honduran Embassy against the Honduran Government "for lending its territory and its army for the Big Pine maneuvers."

Last night, under the light of bonfires in Managua and other cities in the country, rallies and meetings were held to protest the joint Honduran-U.S. military operations, which have been described here officially as "a threat to the country."

It was also announced that the number of protests will increase tonight because many Sandinist organizations have made preparations to promote and encourage the popular march that is being called for tomorrow afternoon, Wednesday, with the same purpose.

This demonstration will end in front of the U.S. Embassy in the southern part of the capital. The Sandinist and state press has launched frequent calls to the people to join it.

The official Sandinist newspaper BARRICADA editorialized today that "we are experiencing one of the most dangerous moments ever lived by the revolution" and indicated that "the coming days are marked by the sign of possible provocations on the border region and a worsening of the overall situation in Central America."

Regarding the military maneuvers in Honduras, BARRICADA states that Nicaragua "has not invented the threat of a large-scale aggression," adding that "that is the sole responsibility of imperialism and, should it be realized, the people must be ready to repel it."

STATION NOTES START OF 'BIG PINE' MANEUVERS

PA011627 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Washington -- Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova will supervise the 5-day U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers from a special U.S. Air Force helicopter.

Starting today and continuing through 6 February, approximately 7,000 soldiers will be deployed, including Puerto Ricans and 900 U.S. military advisers, who trained Honduran troops during 1982. The maneuvers, which will cost the Pentagon \$5 million, will begin with a simulated invasion by a foreign force against the Mocoron base, 15 km from the border with Nicaragua. Following this simulated invasion, 4,000 Honduran soldiers will respond to the attack by landing from U.S. ships anchored in the Caribbean Sea, while C-130 Hercules airplanes will fly in 1,600 support paratroopers.

According to statements made by gringo advisers, the heaviest action will take place on 2 February, when a combined attack will take place involving bombing, air-transported infantry and artillery, including guided missiles, to develop a highly destructive force.

The "Big Pine," "Fury IV" and "Kindle Liberty" maneuvers will be carried out in Honduras, Costa Rica and Panama. These maneuvers clearly show that the U.S. imperialists' aggressive strategy in the area is reaching greater dimensions.

The Patriotic Front of the Revolution, FPR, warned of this in a communique repudiating these provocations, which are directed against the Nicaraguan people and the world. The document adds that each day the situation becomes more difficult and dangerous for the area; but at the same time, the situation is encouraging for peoples such as those of El Salvador, because victory for their causes is drawing near.

Concurrent with the Salvadoran revolution, Nicaragua is advancing in its Sandinist revolutionary, popular, democratic and anti-imperialist inclination. Therefore, these maneuvers are not just by chance, and they bring with them signs that clearly foretell greater bloodshed and an irrational and foolish policy on the part of the U.S. Administration and its Central American allies.

The FPR also repudiates the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board's attitude, which clumsily lends itself to the games of international reaction. The FPR reaffirms the revolution's inclination toward peace, and calls on the people to be alert and to participate in the Esteli martyrs nonintervention campaign. We are sure that the Nicaraguan people will know how to respond with the fire and patriotism demonstrated by Sandino, which today inspires us.

CIVIL DEFENSE ALERT TO U.S.-HONDURAN MANEUVERS

PA020217 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0008 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Managua, 1 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Nicaragua placed its civil defense forces on a state of alert today, coinciding with the beginning of the joint Honduran-U.S. military maneuvers in eastern Honduras near its border.

The civil defense forces were told to "intensify their revolutionary vigilance" during the 6-day maneuvers in which 1,600 U.S. and 4,000 Honduran troops will participate. According to the Pentagon, the exercises will train the Honduran Army, which is equipped by the United States, in mobility, air control and field communications.

Informed sources said that a massive demonstration was planned in front of the U.S. Embassy here tomorrow to protest the military exercises.

In Panama, Foreign Ministry officials who chose to remain anonymous expressed their concern over the military exercises, which they described as "an added ingredient that contributes to increasing tension in Central America."

"If we consider that the military exercises are one of the largest to be held in Central America and that they will be held near the Nicaraguan border, we must conclude that they can only be conducive to destroying the fragile existing peace in the area," they noted.

Joint U.S.-Honduran military maneuvers on a much smaller scale held late last year prompted Nicaraguan fears of an invasion. Since then, regular troops and civil defense units have been digging trenches and strengthening the defense in townships near the border.

In Tegucigalpa, a Honduran military spokesman said that the war exercises -- which cost \$5 million -- will simulate the rescue of a Honduran army battalion hemmed in by enemy forces. According to plans, the Honduran 5th Battalion based in Gracias a Dios will sound the alarm tomorrow that it is under enemy attack.

Three battalions will be immediately mobilized and transported by air and sea while the 2nd Infantry Battalion is transported and dropped by parachute. A government spokesman said the exercises will be supervised by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova as commander in chief of the armed forces.

RADIO CITES U.S. REACTIONS TO 'BIG PINE'

PY011755 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Various social and political sectors of the United States, besides condemning and repudiating the U.S.-Honduran joint military maneuvers, have expressed their concern at the consequences these exercises might bring to the Central American region, especially to the people and Government of Nicaragua.

Here is a special report from the empire's capital city by our correspondent (Maria Estela Damansel).

[Begin recording] On 1 February the U.S.-Honduran joint maneuvers will begin in Honduran territory, only miles from the border with Nicaragua. "Big Pine" was described by the Defense Department on Monday as a 6-day military exercise that will be carried out by approximately 1,600 U.S. soldiers, of which 900 will be in Honduras. The Defense Department added that the objectives include assisting Honduras in developing procedures to defend its territory, practicing deployment techniques and practicing logistical support for combat forces. Between the lines we read that the Reagan Administration is seeking to impose a military solution for the different conflicts in the Central American area.

The use of U.S. military power is being challenged by many U.S. citizens and is causing deep concern among congressional groups. During the week we will be talking about the opinions heard at the U.S. capitol.

Regarding U.S. citizens, especially those who are well informed and who for a long time have expressed their support and solidarity for our peoples, they do not agree with the warmongering policy of President Reagan. During a press conference (Drew Carson), an actor from Los Angeles, California, and head of a 35-person delegation that traveled to Nicaragua on Monday, said that the delegation is made up of U.S. citizens from California, New York, Washington, New Mexico and Chicago who have expressed their desire to remain in Nicaraguan territory while the "Big Pine" maneuvers are being held.

(Drew Carson) said that the main purpose of these joint military maneuvers is to intimidate Nicaragua, and that his delegation has four objectives: 1. To visit the Central American region as a peace gesture; 2. To call attention to U.S. activities in the region; 3. To let the Reagan administration know that its actions do not reflect the will of the U.S. citizens; and 4. To give an example of what the honest citizens of his nation should do in the future. From Washington, this is (Maria Damansel) for Radio Sandino. [end recording]

U.S. 'Intellectuals' Visit Managua

PA011650 Mangua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Coinciding with the beginning of the joint U.S.-Honduran "Big Pine" military maneuvers, today some 20 U.S. intellectuals will arrive in Nicaragua. They will be participating in the peace vigil to be held someplace along the Nicaraguan border. The group of intellectuals is made up of reporters, writers, artists and university professors.

Tomorrow they will travel to the northern border. Here they will express their repudiation of and shame for their government's warmongering policy against Nicaragua.

(Rosario Murillo), secretary general of the Sandinist Cultural Workers Association, ASTC, quoted the intellectuals who were invited by that cultural organization as saying that they would remain in Nicaragua for as long as the war exercises lasted, regardless of what difficulties they might encounter.

HAVANA CITES HENRY RUIZ' COMMENTS ON 'BIG PINE'

PA011720 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] In a statement to the Mexican paper EXCELSIOR, Commander Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan planning minister, said in Managua that Big Pine, the joint U.S.-Honduran military exercise, is a simulated attack on the Sandinist revolution.

Henry Ruiz said that the military exercises that will begin tomorrow, in Honduras but very close to Nicaragua, are also a threat to the Salvadoran revolutionary forces. Anything can be expected from Washington, he said; the ridiculous, the irrational, anything imaginable.

The Sandinist leader rejected reports in the imperialist press to the effect that Nicaragua is exporting its revolution and pointed to the upsurge of guerrilla activity that is taking place in Central America, where the people are experiencing very hard times.

RAMIREZ SAYS ELECTIONS POSSIBLE IN 1983

PA020240 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0149 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] Bogota, 1 Feb (LATIN-REUTER) -- Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta, today stated that his country could hold elections in 1983 "if unforeseeable events beyond our control do not arise." In statements in Managua to the CARACOL Radio Network, Ramirez reiterated charges against the United States of promoting plans of aggression seeking to overthrow the government of that Central American nation. He said the maneuvers "to establish a liberated territory" in Nicaragua through the Honduran border, with the participation of former Somozist guardsmen, have failed.

He described as a "provocation" the military maneuvers that Honduran and U.S. units are staging near the borders of Nicaragua and Guatemala. According to Ramirez, they are currently planning a joint disembarkation of troops of El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua in Puerto La Union, in Fonseca. [Sentence as received]

"The Gulf of Fonseca is common to Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador. This (the disembarkation) would be an unfortunate and dangerous maneuver and would demonstrate that they are going far beyond nervousness, because that is practicing an aggression both against Nicaragua and El Salvador," Ramirez stated.

"We are going to defend ourselves within our borders, which are well delimited. We will not permit anyone to cross our borders with arms," the Nicaraguan leader stated.

He admitted that there are tensions with the Nicaraguan Catholic Church. "That is normal in a country that changes every day and that has a profound revolutionary process, and some sectors of the church are quite conservative. However, we do not think that this will be one of the major problems of the country and the revolution," he said.

He said that Pope John Paul II had been officially invited by the government to visit Nicaragua, although he has not confirmed the date of his arrival.

According to Ramirez, the priorities of his government's international policy are peace in Central America, a climate of stability with the United States, peace and democracy in El Salvador, guarantee of fulfillment of the Torrijos-Carter treaties on Panama Canal sovereignty, nonaggression against Cuba, Latin American unity on the Malvinas, and a viable organization of Latin American states.

Ramirez recognized there is press censorship in Nicaragua "as a necessity of the revolution."

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES COSTA RICAN 'PARADOX'

PA011406 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The University for Peace, and the Warmongers Against Central America"]

[Text] As a part of the constant paradoxes within the regimes [several words apparently dropped in publication] that of the Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, a UNIVERSITY FOR PEACE [capitals denote uppercase as published] began operating in Costa Rica about 3 days ago. Meanwhile, in line with the maneuvers against peace in Central America by the president of our southern neighbor and in connivance with the warmongering Reagan administration, the Yankee frigate "USS William V. Pratt" docked yesterday, Saturday, 22 January, at Puerto Limon.

The aforementioned university was inaugurated by the UN International Council. Dr Rodrigo Carazo, a former Costa Rican president and a friend of Sandinist Nicaragua, has been appointed its first rector.

Considering that Carazo Odio generally acted in a progressive way as president of his country, it is to be expected that the university will play a promising role in defending peace in Central America and, in general, throughout the world, where peace is in such demand because it is needed.

We believe that the university for peace will be faced with very serious problems, because within Monge's government, U.S. imperialism and all the counterrevolutionary scum that back it up are being extremely persistent in their pressure against the stability of regimes like that of Nicaragua, which are incorruptible because of their principles.

As an example of our assertions about the actions carried out by the enemies of peace in Central America, we see that, as we have noted, the aforementioned war frigate commanded by U.S. Capt Robert S. Bella arrived yesterday, Saturday, on Costa Rica's Atlantic coast, in Puerto Limon. The record of this messenger of death includes its participation in various maneuvers in several seas of the world since she was launched in March 1960.

This ship has a capacity of 5,800 tons. It is "equipped with 85,000-horsepower engines" and it moves at a speed of 30 knots.

This frigate's "visit" to Central American ports is connected with the Big Pine exercise. Beginning 1 February, the U.S. Navy will carry out this maneuver on the Nicaraguan border with the participation of Honduran soldiers, to support, no doubt, the Somoquist military units commanded by Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez. Our assertion is true, since the frigate "visiting" Costa Rica is one of the units of the "Fourth U.S. Squadron" based at Charleston.

Because of all this, we hope that the progressive forces in our Central America in particular will make their valuable contribution so that the university for peace can fulfill its goal, contributing positively to the establishment of a true climate of peace in the area.

STATEMENTS AT STATE COUNCIL PARTIES LAW SYMPOSIUM

PA010307 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 25 Jan 83 pp 1, 14

[Text] Admitted Marxist-Leninist parties yesterday expressed their views on the political parties draft bill at the symposium organized by the State Council.

Speaking for the Nicaraguan Socialist Party [PSN], Luis Sanchez Sancho responded to questions on the party's recent history, while Eli Altamirano of the Communist Party of Nicaragua [PC] triggered heated discussions as expected.

The greatest concern over the Socialist Party was its non-participation in the armed conflict headed by the FSLN to overthrow the Somoquist regime.

Sanchez explained that the party was not able to agree with the National Patriotic Front leaders (who coordinated the armed action), but it had instructed its members to seek military training individually.

Referring to Altamirano's exposition, the participants said "it was quite alien to the facts," that it ignored the fact that there is a vanguard in Nicaragua, the FSLN; and that it ignored the progress of the revolutionary process.

Deputy Commander Rafael Solis, State Council director, said certain of Altamirano's phrases not only ignored the facts, but also the legality of the revolutionary authorities represented by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The general applause that followed Deputy Commander Solis' statement showed the disagreement with Altamirano's exposition.

National Political Spectrum

Sanchez Sancho voiced the PSN's opinion that the current symposium should be a "broad exposition of ideas and views in order to create a political parties law that reflects the entire national political spectrum."

He recounted the history of the PSN since its foundation on 3 July 1944 during hectic moments of struggle against Somoza. The minutes of its foundation were read at a meeting held at the Managua gymnasium, a short distance from the scene of the hand-to-hand combat against the Somoquist soldiers.

The PSN revolutionary triumph came during its participation in the broad opposition front, which ended in such a poor showing. Sanchez explained the situation during the question and answer period (see the start of this report).

Objectives and Purposes

The Socialist leader said his party has long-range objectives that naturally include socio-political development toward the establishment of socialism. He favors eliminating all forms of human exploitation.

Like all socialist parties, the PSN supports the elimination of private property, the protection of cooperatives and a cultural revolution among the working masses.

He also supports political and ideological pluralism as long as it is not contrary to the revolutionary state. He believes in unity based on alliances between the labor classes and the poor peasants.

Program

The PSN, Sanchez said, is struggling for the consolidation of the revolution and its advance toward socialism. It also strives for:

- Strengthening the revolution's defensive capacity, increasing revolutionary vigilance and strengthening the militias;
- Defending the revolutionary social conquests;
- The political education of the masses.

The PSN, he added, fights against the flight of capital and against economic sabotage. It demands agrarian reform through expropriating large estates and establishing a mixed peasant property area, according to the soil and tillage conditions of each area. He emphasized expanding the farmers' cooperatives and consolidating and increasing the people's property area.

Discipline

Sanchez said the organization is from the bottom up, with periodical reports on partisan activities and rigorous discipline. No one can place himself above the party's organizations, he noted, adding that factionalism is prohibited. We practice, he said, permanent criticism and self-criticism.

Democratic Centralism

Decision are made in accordance with "democratic centralism." First a unanimous consensus is sought, but lacking that, the majority (half plus one) rules. Resolutions are fully binding on the minorities.

The PSN is broken down, he said, into cells of at least three, organized on the basis of job locations or home addresses. The members of the cells form the departmental assemblies, the delegates to which create the national congress every 5 years, which elects the Central Committee. The Central Committee appoints its members to the Political Commission and other commissions and is the supreme authority at the congresses.

Objections to the Plan

On the subject of the parties bill, the PSN made three suggestions:

First, political parties should have the freedom to establish their objectives in accordance with the principles that bind their members. The parties bill should establish the legal framework, Sanchez added, necessary for the citizens to exercise their political rights, which would permit the parties to pursue the objectives they deem suitable as long as they abide by the legal order established by the revolutionary state.

Second, the parties should be allowed to seek, through an electoral process, to obtain a majority, to run the government and to exercise authority by representing, rather than replacing, the people, who are the only foundation and source of the state's political power.

Third, the political parties National Council should be composed of members appointed by the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, one for each political party. The National Council board of directors should be composed of two members from the government junta and three from the political parties.

The board of directors should have executive authority, while the National Council should have executive, consultative and informative powers, he added. In summary, he said, the political parties bill should express the pluralist and democratic nature of the revolution.

Altamirano's Statement

Eli Altamirano spoke on behalf of what he called "the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Nicaragua." Taking more than the time allotted and talking in great detail about the party's international affairs, he was highly disorganized, not very specific and made few references to the topic of the symposium.

Most of his speech went to a description of his party as an eminently internationalist institution, loyal to the principles of "proletarian internationalism" and a sworn defender of the CPSU, the Communist Party of Cuba and socialist parties.

He said that internal decisions are based on the principle of "democratic centralism" (already explained by the Socialist party), adding that the organization functions not just "from the bottom up but from the top down as well." It uses criticism and self-criticism to improve on its mistakes, he pointed out.

Medium-Range Program

He referred to a medium-range program to abolish private property and to establish socialism, en route to communism. He urged all revolutionary parties to unite. He asked for more laws that favor the workers and expressed support for the people's right to choose the social and political regime that they want.

Struggle Against the Ex-National Guard

He said that his party opposes the bands of former Somozist guardsmen that are supported by imperialism and is in favor of strengthening the people's militias. He also said that he favors the nationalization of the news media, so that all counterrevolutionary and reactionary propaganda may be terminated.

He is in favor of a single union of Nicaraguan workers, of developing more people's property, of additional austerity and efficiency in administration and of taking a hardline against embezzlers.

About the Parties Bill

Altamirano said that his party does not approve the political parties bill and that it will submit a different bill instead. He said that the bill should open doors to the workers, the communist party and all revolutionary, democratic and anti-imperialist organizations.

Opposition Parties Criticized

PA311912 Managua EL NUEVO DAIRIO in Spanish 26 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Political Parties Bill and the Dissidents"]

[Text] After the State Council concludes a 3-day symposium on the political parties bill today, this important document will be submitted tomorrow to the legislative body, where it will be studied and a final decision will be taken by the respective commission.

In fulfillment of the promise made by the revolutionary leaders here, in Europe and in other countries, the democratic institutionalization process repeatedly demanded by those political organizations that euphemistically style themselves dissident has thus begun.

As is already known, the political parties bill has been amply discussed and analyzed twice by all of the country's civic organizations. The bill includes everything that concerns the parties' legal existence, their operation and their obligations and rights under the revolution and toward the people, especially their commitments in building the new society.

We are therefore dealing with an extremely important law for Nicaragua's political life. It is also a firm and energetic step toward the institutionalization of a democratic system, inasmuch as according to the plans the State Council will later discuss other essential bills for the same purpose, namely, the electoral bill and the communications media bill.

Consequently, we see that while on the one hand the revolution is demonstrating a real and indisputable compliance with the process of democratization, on the other hand those who systematically demanded these measures now refuse to participate in the discussion of the parties bill.

The leaders of the so-called Democratic Coordinating Board, which is made up of the dissident political parties, called a press conference a few days ago to announce that they would not participate in this most important event, repeating their well-known story that here in Nicaragua there is no freedom for such discussions.

Assuming that the opposition leaders still have some common sense left, we might think that their negative statements were merely a political "gamble" on their part, to take advantage of the presence in Managua of the delegates to the nonaligned countries' meeting.

Otherwise, in a political blunder, they would not only lose the opportunity to enrich the proposed bill and to defend their viewpoints in the discussion, but in addition they would be persisting in their absurd attitude of turning their backs on history, and they would be opening themselves to the suspicion of preferring to associate with the former Somizist guardsmen's warlike adventure.

STATE COUNCIL TO DISCUSS INVESTMENTS BILL

PA301351 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] The bill on foreign investments in Nicaragua, which is to be approved by the State Council at its current period of sessions, will guarantee investors the opportunity to make a fair profit in accordance with the amount invested.

However, the government will demand that part of the profits be reinvested in the national economy and that investments fall within the state policy framework of a mixed economy.

The investments bill to be discussed by the State Council deals not only with new investments but with those already existing in the country in the form of mixed, private or state capital, so that these can be expanded within the new economic framework designed by the government, says the bill.

In addition, it was stressed that both the local private enterprises and the foreign investors established in this country have expressed an interest in investing in state and private industry.

STATE COUNCIL TO DISCUSS HOUSING BILL

PA301505 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] Over 50,000 Nicaraguan families will benefit from a housing law that is currently being reviewed by a special State Council commission.

Miguel Ernesto Vigil, Nicaragua's housing and human settlements minister, has said that the State Council must approve a bill submitted by the government junta, which is based on the national reality and on the people's just demands. According to Vigil, the law would enable families to buy the houses they currently rent within a period of 20 years. The people will discuss this bill through the Sandinist Defense committees.

WHELOCK BLAMES REAGAN FOR COUNTRY'S PROBLEMS

PA310212 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Jan 83

[Text] In an interview with the Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA, Nicaraguan leader Jaime Wheelock Roman recounted his country's situation since July 1979 when the Sandinist peoples forces overthrew the Somoquist regime. Many Somoquist military men fled to Honduras, where some 5,000 men were accepted as refugees, Wheelock said. He added that the Nicaraguan revolutionary government was assured by Honduras that there would be no activity by the dismantled army, which was true until the Reagan administration began hatching plans to destabilize our country.

Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister and member of the FSLN National Directorate Political Committee, told NOVOYE VREMYA that economic maneuvers, the financial squeeze, discriminatory treatment at the diplomatic level and efforts to slander his country by falsely accusing it of attacking its neighbors are some of the plans orchestrated against his country. Jaime Wheelock said a large military plan against Nicaragua has found support in the fascist sectors of Honduras and that there is also a series of undercover operations that includes sabotage, organization of reactionary groups within the country and slander campaigns against Nicaragua.

BORGE ON RELIGION, POPE'S UPCOMING TOUR

PA290225 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez has reiterated to Mexican journalists who interviewed him in this capital that the Sandinist process is profoundly respectful of Christian sentiments, and that there is full freedom of worship in Nicaragua. Borge's statement appeared yesterday in the Mexican papers EXCELSIOR and UNO MAS UNO.

Borge noted that in Nicaragua there is even freedom for some priests to carry out counterrevolutionary activities from the pulpit.

The interior minister also said that in Nicaragua there is a struggle between the Christ of the poor and the Christ of the rich. However, he added that there are points of convergence between revolutionary and Christian principles.

Asked about the pope's announced visit to Central America, Borge answered that 200,000 Nicaraguans will receive Pope John Paul II if he decides to visit Nicaragua, so that the pope can see for himself the degree of support that the Sandinist revolution enjoys among the people.

CASTRO HOLDS MEETINGS TO FULFILL PCC RESOLUTION

FL291700 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Jan 83

[Text] On 26 and 27 January, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro presided over meetings held to fulfill the objectives outlined in the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee in the sense that an integral program of measures would be formulated to ensure the fulfillment of the country's social and economic objectives for 1983.

These meetings, held at the Palace of the Revolution, concluded the intense coordination and consultation task which had been taking place between the top party and government organs; the central administration organizations; the people's government organs; the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] and its trade unions; the UJC [Union of Young Communists]; the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], FMC [Federation of Cuban Women], CDR's [Committees for Defense of the Revolution] and the pioneer and students organizations. The purpose of these consultations was to reconcile the various proposals and initiatives and mold them into a single program which would serve as the foundation for the combined efforts of all sectors of the revolution in the struggle against the current economic difficulties; for maximum conservation and efficiency; and to strengthen the country's defense.

At the conclusion of the meeting where the program of economic and social measures was approved, Fidel said: We are here basically to make a commitment, to dedicate ourselves to these tasks and to be conscious of the need for us to fulfill this program. We are here to dedicate ourselves to the maximum. We have made great efforts many times, but this time we are talking about having everyone give the utmost of himself so that the concern and attention to all of these problems may be greater than ever.

We are here to commit ourselves to conveying this awareness, spirit and purpose to all the cadres, all the militants, the working masses and to the entire nation -- because even the children have a part in this.

Further on, Fidel said: That is why we have been able to see that the sixth plenum's resolution has been so well received by the population and there is a good work spirit and a good combat spirit in the country. But it was necessary to organize and collate the proposals made in the plenum's resolution into a combined [program of] measures. Therefore, with everyone's participation and with everyone's enormous effort, we have formulated this document -- a joint party and state document. Here, then, is a work plan for the party, the administration, the state and the mass organizations.

The chief of the revolution added: If we fulfill what is proposed here, then -- from the standpoint of political tasks and of efficiency in economic and service activities -- 1983 will be the revolution's best year.

Elsewhere he added: Here we have a detailed combined [program] of measures which, once we start applying them, are going to yield considerable savings for the present and for the future, [such as] the measures which must be firmly implemented regarding exports. Finally, we have defined here all of our possibilities, both in the economic and social fields. The part of the program dealing with education is a complete plan for improving educational services. The part of the program dealing with medicine is a complete plan for improving medical services and general services for the population.

The approved document covers 427 measures to be fulfilled during the year and names the body or organizations responsible for each task along with the time period when it should be implemented. It also includes 70 economic, social and scientific-technical studies which must be completed during the year.

Previously, on Wednesday, 26 January, the Politburo and the executive committee of the Council of Ministers approved several measures. These were:

- [1] A bill will be submitted to the Council of State covering taxes for private farmers and cooperatives with a separate criteria for individual farmers and cooperative producers -- a criteria which would favor the latter.
- [2] The establishment of the Popular Savings Bank [Banco Popular de Ahorro].
- [3] The establishment of a premium system to encourage fuel conservation among a group of enterprises which are consumers of large amounts of energy and to stimulate an increase in exports from a select list which will gradually be expanded.
- [4] The organization on the part of the organs of the people's government to provide project and technical assistance services in the construction and repair of housing.
- [5] The approval of a change in stock prices for some agricultural products.

The program approved in the full meeting of Thursday, 27 January, also covers the procedures to be followed for the implementation and systematic inspection of the approved measures with the active participation of the administration, the party, the UJC, the Trade Unions and other mass organizations. This should be accomplished in an agile and functional manner without having to create burdensome and unnecessary meetings or reports and on the basis of firm demands and intolerance against anything which may obstruct the accomplishments of the outlined objectives.

The bodies of the state's central administration, the provincial organs of the people's government and the mass organizations presented their plans in response to these measures. They specifically stressed assessment of savings and other tasks they intend to develop to fulfill the program.

The participants of these meetings demonstrated the willingness of the entire nation, the working class, the peasants, the students, the combatants of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] and the Minin [Interior Ministry], men and women, young and old to turn this program into a reality and thereby commemorate with dignity the 30th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks and the 25th anniversary of the triumph of the revolution.

COMMENTARY: FMLN'S VILLALOBOS ON SUCCESSES

PA301303 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Jan 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In recent statements to the press Salvadoran guerrilla Commander Joaquin Villalobos said: Since the offensive launched by the FMLN in June 1982, the strategic situation of the war in El Salvador changed completely. The insurgent detachments have become stronger and have partially extended their influence throughout the country.

It was then that the defeat of the Salvadoran Army and the unstoppable process toward the victory by the revolutionary movement began. It was demonstrated to the world that the FMLN can win the war.

Since then the Salvadoran guerrilla forces have fought hundreds of battles most of which have been crowned with success. In little more than 6 months since that day, the Salvadoran rebels have shown courage, discipline and intelligence in leading the offensive war. The rebels have undertaken important military operations. Among these we should point out the October 1979-80 Heroes and Martyrs campaign during which they inflicted more than 500 casualties and heavy material losses on the army.

On 9 January another great military offensive began: the January Revolutionary Heroes campaign. So far this campaign has cost the dictatorship approximately 360 dead and wounded. The present rebel offensive has not only demonstrated the FMLN's fighting capacity but also the demoralization that is eating away the ranks of the army. This has been clearly demonstrated with the surrender of more than 200 soldiers who did not even put up a fight.

In a little more than 3 weeks the Salvadoran guerrillas have occupied approximately 20 towns in the Chalatenango and Morazan Departments. Some 5,000 soldiers are virtually under siege in San Francisco Gotera, capital of Morazan Department; they are under constant harassment by the rebel forces.

The FMLN is simultaneously sabotaging electric towers and powerplants as well as the dictatorship's economy and communications areas. Because of this, in central El Salvador, the Departments of San Vicente, Cabanas, Cuscatlan and Chalatenango are partially without electricity and traffic on the northern trunk road has been interrupted.

Rebel sabotage in San Salvador is continuous. Urban transportation has decreased and there is only 50 percent of electric power, sometimes there is no power at all. Thousands of telephone lines are out.

With the January Revolutionary Heroes offensive we have to mention the failure of the Atonal, Ramon Belloso and Atlacatl special counterinsurgency Battalions trained and advised by U.S. advisers. We must also mention that for the first time the rebels are using 120-mm and 81-mm mortars which they recovered from the army.

In an attempt to minimize the importance of the FMLN's successes, the Salvadoran dictatorship has begun a publicity campaign in which they state that the extensive areas occupied by the rebels have no strategic value and that the army is not interested in recovering them. Commander Joaquin Villalobos answered this shameful lie very well when he said: In the case of El Salvador the problem of territory is a serious one for any side. El Salvador is too small a country and one cannot afford to lose ground. The army is losing ground simply because it is losing the war.

BIG PINE EXERCISE DEMONSTRATES U.S. DESPERATION

FL011615 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1239 GMT 1 Feb 83

[International commentary by Jose Fernandez Vilela from the staff of the "Revista de la Manana" program and Javier Rodriguez from the PRENSA LATINA staff -- live]

[Excerpts] [Fernandez Vilela] Undoubtedly, the beginning of the Big Pine maneuvers -- which will start today and will end on 7 February with the participation of more than 6,000 U.S. and Honduran soldiers near the border with Nicaragua -- because of their implications, is the most important news of the day.

Washington's objective to evaluate the possibilities of supporting Honduras in an eventual aggression against Nicaragua and to promote a climate of intimidation in the area, which doesn't exclude a possible intervention attempt in El Salvador, is clear and evident, Javier, as we learned of new reports on these military exercises -- the largest the Pentagon has carried out jointly with a Central American country.

[Rodriguez] I believe the maneuvers, which begin near the Nicaraguan border today, have awakened justified distrust and [word indistinct], because of the danger they entail for peace in the region. In the first place, we must say that these maneuvers are disproportionate. They are unduly large. More than 6,000 U.S. and Honduran men -- ground, air and naval forces -- will participate in these exercises for 6 days. These maneuvers will cost \$5.2 million which will be fully paid by the United States, as publicly stated by Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica.

We must also stress the propaganda included in this military exercise. For example, the maneuvers will be started with the notice that a Honduran infantry battalion has been attacked by the enemy, which, of course, is identified as the red army. This is the name for the enemy which will allegedly attack the Honduran battalion. This is where the propaganda element comes into play.

The U.S. participation also includes 10 transport planes, helicopters, cargo and reconnaissance aircraft, naval units and 600 advisers, in addition to the 1,600 officers and soldiers who specialize in antiguerrilla warfare. These maneuvers will also include U.S. forces stationed in the Panama Canal Zone which still is under U.S. control. All this gives you an idea of the magnitude of these maneuvers which are being carried out just 15 km from the Nicaraguan border at a truly critical time when attacks against Nicaragua by counterrevolutionaries in camps along the Honduran border have increased.

To this we must add that the United States has completely ignored the protests against these maneuvers which have appeared everywhere.

[Fernandez Vilela] In addition to these facts, there is another reason which draws the attention of observers. It is the fact that the nuclear submarine George Washington crossed the Panama Canal and is now off the Honduran coast jointly with other U.S. men-of-war having great technological and military capability. Although these ships are not directly participating in the maneuvers they will be present there.

(John Buchan), a U.S. lieutenant colonel, recently said these maneuvers are part of preparations for an invasion of Nicaragua and a support to counterrevolutionary groups. In addition, this is an intimidation against patriots fighting in El Salvador and Guatemala and the entire revolutionary movement in the region. In other words, these maneuvers are much broader in scope than a mere military exercise.

However, there is a new element: Gen Gustavo Alvarez, chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, and Honduran Defense Minister Jose Serra have been feverishly working in the reactivation of the so-called Condeca, that is the Central American Defense Council, in the past few days. Condeca was created in 1963 by U.S. initiative to use it, in this case, as a tool against revolutionary movements in El Salvador and Guatemala and as a spearhead in an attack against Nicaragua. Therefore, Condeca, which was practically forgotten, has suddenly reappeared thanks to Honduran initiatives. As we've mentioned here before, Honduras has become the gendarme of the United States in the Central American region.

[Rodriguez] We should not forget something, Vilela, a Pentagon spokesman was interviewed about these maneuvers. According to dispatches, his statements are interesting because he noted that the maneuvers were a warning to Nicaragua and Cuba.

These statements reported by international dispatches prove what has been publicly denounced by Central American political and revolutionary organizations. They have charged that these maneuvers are a direct threat to Nicaragua, a constant victim of aggressions from Honduran territory, and a threat to Central America and the Caribbean. In other words, their goal is very clear and it has been confessed by a Pentagon spokesman. All this also shows that the Reagan administration is not abandoning its warmongering plans in Central America and is increasingly using Honduran military officers for support.

With respect to Cuba, it seems that the Pentagon strategists are still not convinced that this type of threat and warning does not scare the Cuban people just as it doesn't scare the Sandinists.

[Fernandez Vilela] I feel that these maneuvers threaten peace in the area and bring concern not only to the governments and peoples of the Central American and Caribbean area, but to Latin America and the entire world.

[Rodriguez] But deep down, Vilela, these maneuvers evidence the desperation that imperialism has over the revolutionary advance in Central America and the Caribbean.

STATION NOTES PRESIDENT'S 'RADIO MARTI' BUDGET

FL011955 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1915 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Congressional sources have revealed that U.S. President Ronald Reagan has asked the Congress for a \$7.5 million supplementary budget to open the anti-Cuban propaganda radio station "Radio Marti". The request is part of a \$30 million package which Reagan requested to improve the broadcasting of "Radio Free Europe" and "Radio Liberty" which broadcasts propaganda against European socialist governments.

A similar request at the end of 1982, which had earlier gained approval at the House of Representatives, failed in the Senate due to debate of other priority laws before the end of the 97th Congressional sessions last December. Additionally, Reagan asked Congress for another \$10 million in fiscal year 1984 to operate the so-called "Radio Marti."

CARLOS RODRIGUEZ' AGENDA IN INDIA ANNOUNCED

FL011715 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] New Delhi -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Cuban vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, will begin an official visit to India tomorrow during which he will meet with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

According to the official agenda disclosed here, the Cuban vice president will be received by Gandhi on Thursday. It is expected that he will discuss aspects of the seventh summit of nonaligned countries with her. The meeting with Mrs Gandhi is to be held after two rounds of official talks between Rodriguez and Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao.

Rodriguez, who is travelling at the request of President Fidel Castro, is accompanied by Jose R Viera, first vice minister of the Cuban Foreign Ministry; Salsamendi, an adviser, and Jose Perez Novoa, Cuban ambassador to India.

The Cuban vice president will also meet with (Faratasarati), a member of Mrs Ghandi's advisory group, and will pay a courtesy visit to President Zail Singh.

In addition to discussing aspects of the summit of the Nonaligned Movement, which is headed by Castro, the delegation headed by Rodriguez will discuss international and bilateral matters.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH USSR'S ARKHIPOV IN MOSCOW

FL012320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] Moscow -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Council of Ministers, has met in this capital with Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers. Rene Anillo Capote, Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union, also attended the meeting.

MALMIERCA MEETS WITH IRANIAN DELEGATION

FL011613 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] In Havana, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has met with an Iranian delegation led by Ahmad 'Azizi, first vice minister of Iran's Foreign Ministry.

During the talks, the two sides exchanged views on the international situation, especially matters dealing with the Nonaligned Movement and its seventh summit. In addition, the development of bilateral relations between our country and the Islamic Republic of Iran was discussed.

ENERGY AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

FL011548 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Feb 83

[Text] With the signing of a contract between Cuba and Czechoslovakia for the acquisition of two generating units of 250 megawatts each, a cooperation agreement was implemented for the assembling of a new thermoelectric power plant in the Bay of Nipes, Holguin Province.

These units will be supplied by the Czech enterprise Skodaexport to the importing enterprise of Energy Equipment whose representatives signed the document in Havana. Some 400 workers will participate in the construction of the plant and, when it joins the national energy system, it will mainly supply the energy needs of the country's north-eastern area.

SNA REPORTS DETAILS OF HORB CONSPIRACY

FLO12130 Bridgetown CANA in English 2122 GMT 1 Feb 83

[By Reudon Eversley]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Feb 1, CANA -- Suriname's military authorities today named top ranking officer, Major Roy Horb, as the mastermind behind Sunday night's foiled plot to liquidate army strongman, Lieutenant-Colonel Daysi Bouterse, and said he would be tried by court martial. No date was given for the start of proceedings.

The official Suriname News Agency (SNA), in a telex dispatch to CANA's Barbados headquarters, reported that the authorities had confirmed for the first time that Horb had been stripped of his position as deputy commander and a member of the policy centre since the beginning of January. The policy centre is the top decision making body in Suriname since the February 1980 revolution that brought the Army to power.

Military police commander, Marcel Zeeuw, told reporters today that 21 persons including two interim government ministers, had been detained for questioning in connection with the conspiracy. Besides Horb, agriculture and culture ministers, Jan Sariman and John Hardjoprajitno [were detained]. The names of the other detainees were not disclosed. SNA said yesterday 15 persons had been detained.

Zeeuw said the conspiracy was already underway late Sunday night when army personnel swooped down on the plotters, seizing a large cache of U.S.-made arms at Horb's home and some of his security guards. Ground plans of Commander Bouterse's home were also discovered as well as notes about the security system there, SNA reported.

The government-run agency said investigations were still continuing and full details about the second conspiracy in just over a month against the leftist Bouterse regime should be available by next week. It said persons convicted by the court martial would not be executed, but would receive long prison terms to be decided by the authorities.

Among the arms seized during the operation just before midnight were a light machine gun, 12 Uzi's (machine guns), 12 hand grenades, an undisclosed quantity of rifles and several rounds of ammunition, the authorities reported.

They said 10 of the 21 men picked up for questioning, including the two ministers, were under house arrest, but they did not say how they would be tried.

SNA reported business as usual in the former Dutch colony and the four-hour curfew from midnight, imposed following the discovery of a coup plot in December, was still in force.

It added that besides Bouterse, the conspiracy was aimed at wiping out the remaining 13 members of the "group of sixteen" Army sergeants who had spearheaded the February 1980 coup that brought the military to power in Suriname.

Relations between Major Horb and Commander Bouterse, his once trusted ally, soured last month after the deputy army commander was implicated in the December coup plot. Fifteen alleged conspirators were killed in December by troops during what they said was a bid by the group to escape custody.

There have been growing signs of unrest within the Suriname Armed Forces since the December disturbances, in which foreign pressure was brought on the military leadership for allegedly executing the 15 conspirators without trial.

Air Force chief John Vasilda fled the country early last month for Holland and in an apparent purge of the army, Commander Bouterse relieved 12 officers of their posts.

The authorities said the decision was because of the military leadership's "desire to strengthen the unity and stability of the Army." The men are now in civilian jobs but receiving the same salaries.

The latest reported plot was the sixth since the February 1980 revolution. Last March, Sergeant-Major Wilfred Hawker, one of the original 16 leaders of the Suriname revolution, was executed by firing squad for leading a rightwing rebellion against the left-leaning Bouterse.

'PATRIOTS' IN NETHERLANDS CREATE LEAGUE

PA281756 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Jan 83

[Text] Surinamese citizens living in the Netherlands have organized the Surinamese Patriots League [Liga de Patriots Surinameses] to offer support to the present political process in their country and oppose any attempt to destabilize it.

(Ludwig Van Mueller), spokesman for the league, accused former Surinamese President Henk Chin A Sen of treason. He accused Chin A Sen of giving secret military and political information to the Netherlands Foreign Ministry. He added that Chin A Sen cannot claim to be innocent of the role he assumed after the events of last 8 December, when the Surinamese military officials suppressed a large-scale conspiracy.

The Surinamese Patriots League opposes the political revenge acts which include Chin A Sen, and condemns the flagrant lies published by the Netherlands press to confuse the Surinamese people concerning the revolutionary process.